

LAPORAN PENELITIAN

**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND NIAS
LANGUAGE SUFFIXES**

Dra. Nursayani Maru'ao
N I D N : 0101066003



INSTITUT KEGURUAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN (IKIP) GUNUNGSITOLI

FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI (FPBS)

PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

2012

ABSTRACT

The title of this research is “ **A Contrastive Analysis Between English and Nias Language Suffixes** “.

The purpose of the research is to obtain the possible relationship between two languages or the interrelationship of suffixes in Nias language and English, and to obtain the prospect of teaching English for native speakers of Nias language where English is the target language.

The data applied in this research are collected through field and library research.

After all data have been collected are examined, the researcher used the direct analysis in the form of descriptive. Contrastive analysis is applied to know or the study the similarities and dissimilarities between suffixes in Nias language in comparison with those in English.

The result of the research are :

1. Nias language is one of the regional language in Indonesia which may considered as somewhat vocalic.
2. The suffixes in both languages which do not change in from form in point of view.
3. In Nias language, the reseacher can not found the suffixis which is change the form if it attach to the base form.
4. The suffixes in Nias language and English which change the class of word.
5. Some suffixes in both languages are correspondence and some of them not correspondence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the most admirable thanks to God the Almighty Jesus Christ for his blessing me with much energy and granting a lot of ideas, so that I can finally realize my task to complete this relatively simple research.

In this research, I intend to acknowledge my debt of thanks in general to all of the students at English education program especially the fourth semester class A and class B for having been much helpful in providing with many examples of suffixes in Nias language and suffixes in English and comments on a large numbers of valuable entries and exercises. My special thanks to are addressed to Fatiani Lase, S.Pd., M.Pd. Kepala Balai Penelitian who has given the time to do this research and Hidayati Daeli, S.Pd., as the head of the English education program.

It would be inappropriate to conclude this list of acknowledgment without proudly thanking my beloved children : Krisfi Nurfenida Zega, Bernike Sofia Zega, Vina Putri Elisabeth Zega, and Obinizaro Matthew Putra Zega for being and giving supports to my efforts during the preparation of the research. And last but no least, my special thanks is also awarded to my special person Idaman Zega for his support and effort to finish this research.

Researcher / Writer

Dra. Nursayani Maru'ao
NIDN 0101066003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. The Background of the Problem	1
B. Scope	3
C. Purpose	3
D. Method	3
CHAPTER II.LITERATURE REVIEW	5
A. MORPHOLOGY	5
1. Brief description of mophology	5
2. Morpheme and Word	6
2.1. Morpheme	6
2.2. Word	7
3. Morphological Processes	9
3.1. Affixation	10
3.2. Reduplication	10
3.3. Internal Modification	11
3.4. Zero Modification	11

3.5. Suppletion	11
3.6. Compounding	12
3.7. Stress Modification	12
CHAPTER III. CONTRASTIVE DESCRIPTION BETWEEN ENGLISH	
AND NIAS LANGUAGE SUFFIXES	13
A. SUFFIX OF NIAS LANGUAGE	13
1. Suffix –ö	13
2. Suffix –gö	14
3. Suffix –fö	15
4. Suffix –ni	16
5. Suffix –si	18
6. Suffix –ma	19
7. Suffix –i	19
8. Suffix –sö	21
9. Suffix –ta	22
10. Suffix –wa	23
11. Suffix –tö	24
12. Suffix –nia	25
13. Suffix –la	26
14. Suffix –sa	27
15. Suffix –a	28

B. SUFFIXES OF ENGLISH	30
1. Suffix –able	31
2. Suffix –n	32
3. Suffix –age	33
4. Suffix –cian	34
5. Suffix –ful	35
6. Suffix –ship	36
7. Suffix –ous	37
8. Suffix –ly	38
9. Suffix –ment	39
10. Suffixes –er and –est	40
11. Suffixes –singular s	41
12. Suffixes –plural s	42
13. Suffixes –ing, –ed ₁ , and –ed ₂	43
14. Suffixes –ant and –ent	44
15. Suffix –ize	46
16. Suffix –ify	47
17. Suffix –ion	48
18. Suffix –al	49
19. Suffix –less	50

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Problem

Language is an indicator of human civilization and most fundamental means of human communication. It plays also as primary object of the study of linguistics and linguist approach the notion of language from differing point of view.

Language is very important for human life, because it a means of communication. Human beings in their interaction would find difficulty without a language.

This research is about “A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND NIAS LANGUAGE SUFFIXES”. Nias language is one of the local languages spoken by the Nias people as its native speakers.

From methodological point of view, we know that there are many of studying a language, one of which is by comparing of contrasting two or more languages.

In this case, the writer of this research interested to choose some contrasting studies and in this aspect between English and Nias language suffixes.

Language is a means of communication. We use language not only for daily necessities but also because of its great concern with others fields of Science. Language has so many interrelationship with various aspects of human life that it can be studied from numerous point of view. (Gleason, 1974 : 2).

Indonesia consist of thousands of island and various ethnic groups who live there. These islands are occupied by these ethnic groups who have their local languages either spoken and quite in written form as well.

The writers takes ‘A Contrastive Analysis Between Nias Language and English Suffixes’ as the subject of this because of some reasons :

1. So far as what the writer knows, there is no one yet who has made an attempt to the analysis and discuss especially the suffixes in Nias language.
2. Actually the Nias language has two functions namely, its role as a local language, and secondly because it has a certain role towards the bahasa Indonesia as stated by Keraf (1980 : 19) ;
 - a. To enrich the Indonesian language, especially for the development of vocabulary and others form of word.
 - b. By knowing the local languages, we may recognize various kinds of main factors which may as certain the characteristics of the Indonesia community.
 - c. By recognizing some aspects of local dialects, we could view any possibilities in style, literature manner, or others.
 - d. Nias language and English are two language family. The purpose is that the writer wants to know whether both languages compared have correspondent or non-correspondent features especially in suffixes.

1.2 Scope

The scope of this research is “**A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND NIAS LANGUAGE SUFFIXES**”. The problem which will be discussed here is the correspondent or non-correspondent cases between English and Nias language suffixes which include form, function, distribution and contextual meaning.

As we know that study of Contrastive Linguistics is very wide. It is almost impossible to describe all aspects and cases. For that reason the writer will limitize the analysis to merely the suffixes of Nias language and English which are often found in daily conversation.

1.3 Purpose

The purpose of writing this research is to obtain the possible relationship between two languages or the interrelationship of suffixes in the Nias language and English. The other purpose to obtain the prospect or teaching English for native speakers of Nias language where English is the target language for them. As we know in study of Morphology, we have to know the word formation by combining one word to another.

1.4 Method

Normally any type of research especially in linguistic field must utilize the method as one of the requirements in order to how the data acquired and what kind of method should be applied with.

The data applied in this thesis are collected through field and library researches. The writer occupies direct communication by interviewing some informants who have used the Nias language since they were born until the period of adult.

To get the data in English, the writer collected them through library research by reading some books which are found in library and by selecting words which are highly or frequently used in daily conversation.

After all data have been collected are examined, the writer used the direct analysis in the form of descriptive. Contrastive analysis is applied to know or to study the similarities and dissimilarities between suffixes in Nias language in comparison with those in English.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Morphology

2.1 Brief description of Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics which studies and analysis the structure, form and classes of words. Morphology is also the study for how the forms are arranged to constitute words. For the analysis of words the ones which can be broken into smaller units or which are not, where the principles of determining which one is a base form and which is an affix should be applied. It is important to keep in mind that in studying morphology descriptive analysis is used that is based upon what people say rather than what people intend to say. The spoken form is given the priority.

To grasp a complete sense what morphology really is, some linguist's ideas on morphology may be compared as follows:

“Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words”. (E.A. Nida. 1967: 1).

“Morphology includes the stock of segmental morphemes and than ways in which are built out of them”. (C.F. Hockett. 1986: 177).

“By morphology of a language we mean the construction in which bound forms appear among the construction”. (Bloomfield. 1957: 207).

The above definitions make us understand that morphology is having its own functions especially to study the word forms and word forming. Word itself is the form of a given word operating in a particular function.

e.g.: Inflectional ending such as in waits, waited, waiting and derivational endings such as -ness in goodness, madness, etc.

2.2 Morpheme and Word

2.2.1 Morpheme

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit. Morphemic arrangements are properly treated under the morphological processes that occur in various structural relation between one morpheme and the other. In fact, morphology and morpheme have a close relationship which can not be isolated from each other, since the morpheme and word formation.

To grasp a complete sense of what a morpheme is some linguist's ideas on morpheme may be studied and compared as follows:

“a morpheme is the unit on the expression side of language which enters into relationship with content side”. (H.A. Gleason, 1961: 1).

“morphemes are the meaningful units which may constitute word or part of words”. (E.A. Nida, 1968: 1).

“morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language”. (C.F. Hockett, 1968: 122).

According to the way they occur in sentence, the morpheme can be divided into two forms:

- 1) Free morpheme
- 2) Bound morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone without being helped by another.

For examples: - work

- play

- buy, etc.

Bound morpheme is the morpheme that can not stand alone. Therefore, it need a the help of other free morphemes which usually consists of affixation.

For examples: - to wait for

- blackness

- is found, etc.

2.2.2 Word

In this previous discussion about morpheme the attempt has been made to differentiate sense of the term morpheme and word by illustrating with some examples, but for that occasion, the writer of this thesis herself has not however explained yet the term word semantically. It has been focused mainly on the discussion of morpheme. The reason is that the term word should or would be discussed separately in order not to have any hesitation to the sense of word.

Dr. Ramlan states that “Kata ialah bentuk bebas yang palng sedikit”. This definition may be interpreted it could be said that all of the free morphemes are meaningful words. But bound morphemes can however not solely be called words because they must be fixed with or added to stem and then make a new word. For instance berkelana (wonder) consists of two morpheme i.e. ber and kelana. But, bersepeda (to bike) is a word.

Some of the Indonesian words can be categorized as free morphemes but generally or in the daily use they can not stand alone. They are as follows;

‘ku’ instead of ‘aku’ (I)

‘kau’ instead of ‘engkau’ (You)

‘mu’ instead of ‘kamu’ (You)

‘nya’ instead of ‘ia’ (He).

Grammatically, these free morphemes have their semi-free forms which may be categorized as word. For examples;

‘ku’ as in ‘kekasihku’ (my beloved)

‘kau’ as in ‘dimana kau’ (where are you)

‘mu’ as in ‘hartamu’ (property)

‘nya’ as in ‘harganya’ (the price of).

The data above illustrate that the form ‘harta kamu’ is more used instead of ‘hartamu’, ‘dimana engkau’ instead of ‘dimana kau’, or ‘kekasih aku’ instead of ‘kekasihku’.

In addition to in understand this type of case let’s examine some points of view as put forwards by some linguists. Hockett says that “ A word is this any segments of sentence bounded by successive points at which pausing is possible (19 73 : 179). Thus he seems to have a view where there is not necessarily. To use a limitation as a minimum free form futher limits the words on the base of the case of intonation, or that is necessary to use a pause before pronouncing the following segments.

Mario Pei tends ti define word as the arrangements of sounds which are arranged convetionally and semantically. It is then as the main element of ideas.

After examining the above points we can draw the conclusion that the word which arrives from a single morpheme is classified ‘ single word ‘ where as if there is more than one morpheme it is classfied as ‘ complete words ‘. Every complete words must be having immediate constituent, and it should be in bound form.

e.g. ‘ keamanan ‘ (security) immediate constituents

‘ ke – an ‘ ----- bound morpheme

‘ aman ‘ ----- free morpheme

2 . 3 Morphological Processes

Morphological processes is the process of forming words or word formation by adding affixes to it's base form. The base form can be words, phrases and also the combination of word.

The base form is the linguistic form which can be a single form or complete form.

Linguistically, a word in the smallest unit which can be used alone and as a free morpheme.

A morpheme is also the smallest meaningful units ad it is said to be a free morpheme if it can stand alone, and said to be bound morpheme if it is an affix or inflection and that it can not stand alone as a word. So, a morpheme is not necessarily a word, but on the contrary a word is always a morpheme because a word can consist od one or more word functioning as a free morpheme.

2 . 3 . 1 Affixation

Affixation is the process or result of attaching or adding in a affix to a root to form a new word.

e.g. im + possible

dis + agree

2 . 3 . 2 Reduplication

Reduplication is the repetition in the utterance of noun. Therefore, a noun may be mentioned twice with change showing differences between that singular from that in plural form.

e.g. zig – zag

wig – weg

shilly – shally

wishy – washy

2 . 3 . 3 Internal Modification

Internal modification is a morphological process in which phonemic replacement within a word indicates a change in function and meaning.

e.g. sing – sang

drink – drank

foot – feet

2 . 3 . 4 Zero Modification

Zero modification is a morpheme not undergoing any change in some situations, and it can be used as in alternative form either as singular – plural or as infinitive a simple past or, zero modification meaning the form which does not have any changes. For examples :

sheep – sheep

speed – speed

cut – cut

hit – hit

2.3.5 Suppletion

Suppletion is the system of modification of each morphemes which has member of paradigm.

e.g. do – did – done

go – went – gone

2.3.6 Compounding

Compounding is the process of combining two or more free morphemes to form a new word.

e.g. strawberry

blackbird

whitehouse

2.3.7 Stress Modification

Stress modification is the process in which grammatical function is indicated by the mutual morphemic change of rising or falling stress patterns.

e.g. – import ↔ impört

- présent ↔ presënt, etc.

III.

CONTRASTIVE DESCRIPTION BETWEEN ENGLISH AND NIAS LANGUAGE

SUFFIXES

3 . 1 Suffixes of Nias Language

In Nias language we can find 15 suffixes which are known, they are :

Suffix –ö

Suffix –ma

Suffix –tö

Suffix –gö

Suffix –i

Suffix –nia

Suffix –fö

Suffix –sö

Suffix –la

Suffix –ni

Suffix –ta

Suffix –sa

Suffix –si

Suffix –wa

Suffix –a

3 . 1 . 1 Suffix –ö

a. Form :

suffix –ö has only one form, that is –ö.

e.g. alio ‘ quick ‘ + -ö ----- alio?ö ‘ to make it quick ‘

alawa ‘ height ‘ + -ö ----- alawa?ö ‘ to make it height ‘

abe?e ‘ hard ‘ + -ö ----- abe?e?ö ‘ to make it hard ‘

b. Distribution :

Suffix -ö can be attached to adjective.

e.g. abe?e ‘ hard ’ + -ö ----- abe?e?ö ‘ to make it hard ’

 alio ‘ quick ’ + -ö ----- alio?ö ‘ to make it quick ’

 alawa ‘ height ’ + -ö ----- alawa?ö ‘ to make it height ’

c. Function :

Suffix -ö functions to form a verb

e.g. adogo ‘ short ’ + -ö ----- adogo?ö ‘ to make it short ’

 oya ‘ much ’ + -ö ----- oya?ö ‘ to make it much ’

d. Meaning :

Suffix –ö has a meaning to make it to be as what is mentioned in the base form.

e.g. anau ‘ long ‘ + -ö ----- anau?ö ‘ make it long ‘

 adogo ‘ short ‘ + -ö ----- adogo?ö ‘ make it short ‘

 oya ‘ much ‘ + -ö ----- oya?ö ‘ make it much ‘

3 . 1 . 2 Suffix –gö

a. Form :

Suffix –gö remains unchanged if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. ohe ‘ take ‘ + -gö ----- ohegö ‘ to take ‘

 rino ‘ cook ‘ + -gö ----- rinogö ‘ to cook ‘

 fazawa ‘ lift ‘ + -gö ----- fazawagö ‘ to lift ‘

b. Distribution :

Suffix –gö can only be attached to a verb.

e.g. rino ‘ cook ‘ + -gö ----- rinogö ‘ to cook ‘

 badu ‘ drink ‘ + -gö ----- badugö ‘ to drink ‘

 ohe ‘ take ‘ + -gö ----- ohegö ‘ to take ‘

c. Function :

Suffix –gö has no function to form word.

d. Meaning :

Suffix –gö has a meaning of ask to do as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. gohi ‘ run ‘ + -gö ----- gohigö ‘ ask to run ‘

 toka ‘ jump ‘ + -gö ----- tokagö ‘ ask to jump ‘

 sasai ‘ wash ‘ + -gö ----- sasaigö ‘ ask to wash ‘

3 . 1 . 3 Suffix –fö

a. Form :

Suffix –fö does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. teu ‘ pick ‘ + -fö ----- teufö ‘ already been picked ‘

 tunu ‘ fire ‘ + -fö ----- tunufö ‘ already been fired ‘

 ohe ‘ take ‘ + -fö ----- ohefö ‘ already been taken ‘

b. Distribution

Suffix –fö is attached to :

1. Verb :

e.g. tegu ‘ address ‘ + -fö ----- tegufö ‘ can be addressed ‘

teu ‘pick’ + -fö ----- teufö ‘can be picked’

2. **Noun** :

e.g. du?u ‘grass’ + -fö ----- du?ufö ‘a lot of grass’

manu ‘chicken’ + -fö ----- manufö ‘a lot of chicken’

c. **Function** :

suffix –fö functions to form an adjective.

e.g. momo ‘moss’ + -fö ----- mömöfö ‘a lot of moss’

tano ‘land’ + -fö ----- tanöfö ‘a lot of land’

d. **Meaning** :

Suffix –fö has a meanings as follows :

1. If the base form is verb, the suffix –fö has a meaning as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. tunu ‘fire’ + -fö ----- tunufö ‘already been fired’

ohe ‘take’ + -fö ----- ohefö ‘already been taken’

2. If the base form is a noun, the suffix –fö has a meaning of a lot of.

e.g. bawi ‘pig’ + -fö ----- bawifö ‘a lot of pigs’

eu ‘wood’ + -fö ----- eufö ‘a lot of wood’

3 . 1 . 4 Suffix –ni

a. Form :

Suffix –ni does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. toho ‘spear’ + -ni ----- tohoni ‘to spear’

 sukhu ‘comb’ + -ni ----- sukhuni ‘to comb’

 haogö ‘clean’ + -ni ----- haogöni ‘to clean’

b. Distribution :

Suffix –ni can be attached to :

1. Noun

e.g. bagolö ‘wall’ + -ni ----- bagolöni ‘to walled’

 asio ‘salt’ + -ni ----- asioni ‘to salted’

2. Adverb

e.g. aukhu ‘hot’ + -ni ----- aukhuni ‘to make hot’

 oyo ‘red’ + -ni ----- oyoni ‘to make red’

c. Function :

Suffix –ni function to form a transitive verb.

e.g. owi ‘cut’ + -ni ----- owini ‘to cut’

 sukhu ‘comb’ + -ni ----- sukhuni ‘to comb’

haogö ‘clean’ + -ni ----- haogöni ‘to clean’

d. Meaning :

Suffix –ni has the meaning as follows :

1. If the base form is noun, the suffix –ni has the meanings of the add, to take as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. asio ‘salt’ + -ni ----- asioni ‘to add salt’

uli ‘leather’ + -ni ----- ulini ‘to take a leather outside’

2. If the base form is an adjective, the suffix –ni has the meaning to make as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. aukhu ‘hot’ + -ni ----- aukhuni ‘to make it hot’

oyo ‘red’ + -ni ----- oyoni ‘to make it red’

3.1.5 Suffix –si

a. Form :

Suffix –si does not change the form if it attached to the base form.

e.g. aitö ‘black’ + -si ----- aitösi ‘make it black’

adogo ‘short’ + -si ----- adogosi ‘make it short’

obou ‘bad’ + -si ----- abousi ‘make it bad’

b. Distribution :

Suffix –si can only be attached to an adverb.

e.g. adogo ‘short’ + -si ----- adogosi ‘to make short’

abou ‘bad’ + -si ----- abousi ‘to make bad’

aitö ‘black’ + -si ----- aitösi ‘to make black’

c. **Function** :

Suffix –si has the function to form a verb.

e.g. bohousi ‘new’ + -si ----- bohousi ‘make it new’

awai ‘ready’ + -si ----- awaisi ‘make it ready’

obou ‘bad’ + -si ----- obousi ‘make it bad’

d. **Meaning** :

Suffix –si has the meaning of to cause something as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. aohasi ‘light’ + -si ----- aohasi ‘causing light’

obou ‘bad’ + -si ----- obousi ‘causing bad’

aitö ‘black’ + -si ----- aitösi ‘causing black’

3.1.6 **Suffix –ma**

a. **Form** :

If the suffix –ma is attached to the base form, it remains unchanged.

e.g. förö ‘sleep’ + -ma ----- föröma ‘bed’

dadao 'sit' + -ma ----- dadaoma 'seat'

b. Distribution :

Suffix –ma can only be attached to a verb.

e.g. förö 'sleep' + -ma ----- föröma 'bed'

dadao 'sit' + -ma ----- dadaoma 'seat'

c. Function :

Suffix –ma functions to form noun.

e.g. dadao 'sit' + -ma ----- dadaoma 'seat'

förö 'sleep' + -ma ----- föröma 'bed'

d. Meaning :

Suffix –ma has the meaning of to state place or doing something as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. dadao 'sit' + -ma ----- dadaoma 'seat'

förö 'sleep' + -ma ----- föröma 'bed'

3.1.7 Suffix –i

a. Form :

Suffix –i does not change the form, if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. törö 'pass' + -I ----- töröi 'to pass'

balugö 'cover' + -I ----- balugöi 'to cover up'

ta'unö 'dirty' + -I ----- ta'unöi 'to make dirty'

b. Distribution :

Suffix -i can be attached to :

1. Verb :

e.g. sawö 'jump' + -I ----- sawöi 'to jump'

ra'u 'catch' + -I ----- ra'ui 'to catch'

2. Noun :

e.g. sago 'roof' + -I ----- sagöi 'to roof'

bagölö 'wall' + -I ----- bagölöi 'to wall'

c. Function :

Suffix -i function to form verb.

e.g. törö 'pass' + -I ----- töröi 'to pass'

sawö 'jump' + -I ----- sawöi 'to jump'

balugö 'cover' + -I ----- balugöi 'to cover up'

d. Meaning :

Suffix – i has the meanings as follows:

1. If the base form is a verb, the suffix –i has the meaning of to do as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. balugö ‘cover’ + -I ----- balugöi ‘to cover up’
 törö ‘pass’ + -I ----- töröi ‘to pass’

2. If the base form is a noun, the suffix –i has the meaning of to put or to add as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. sago ‘roof’ + -I ----- sagöi ‘to put roof’
 bagölö ‘wall’ + -I ----- bagölöi ‘to put wall’

3.1.8 Suffix –sö

a. Form :

Suffix –sö does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. tawö ‘grease’ + -sö ---- tawösö ‘a lot of grease’
 mömö ‘moss’ + -sö ---- mömösö ‘a lot of moss’
 bogö ‘burn’ + -sö ---- bögösö ‘can be burned’

b. Distributin :

Suffix –sö can be attached to :

1. Verb

e.g. bogö ‘burn’ + -sö ---- bögösö ‘can be burned’

ewa 'cut' + -sö ---- ewasö 'can be cut'

2. Noun

e.g. töwu 'sugar cane' + -sö ---- towusö 'a lot of sugar cane'

tawö 'grease' + -sö ---- tawösö 'a lot of grease'

c. Function :

Suffix –sö functions to form a noun.

e.g. tawö 'grease' + -sö ---- tawösö 'a lot of grease'

mömö 'moss' + -sö ---- mömösö 'a lot of moss'

töwu 'sugar cane' + -sö ---- töwusö 'a lot of sugar cane'

d. Meaning :

Suffix –sö has the meaning as follows :

1. If the base form is a verb, the suffix –sö has the meaning of already been done as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. ewa 'cut' + -sö ---- ewasö 'has been cut'

bögö 'burn' + -sö ---- bögosö 'has been burned'

2. If the base form is a noun, the suffix –sö has the meaning of a lot of.

e.g. mömö 'moss' + -sö ---- mömösö 'a lot of moss'

du'u 'grass' + -sö ---- du'usö 'a lot of grass'

3.1.9 Suffix –ta

a. Form :

Suffix –ta does not change the form, if it is attached to the base form.

e.g.	hagi	‘lap’	+ ta ----	hagita	‘lap;’
	alö	‘less’	+ ta ----	alöta	‘limit / to reduce’
	afuria	‘back’	+ ta ----	afuriata	‘late / eventually’

b. Distribution :

Suffix –ta can be attached to :

1. Verb :

e.g.	ogamö	‘reach out’	+ ta ----	ogamöta	‘to reach out’
	hagi	‘lap’	+ ta ----	hagita	‘lap’

2. Adverb

e.g.	alö	‘less’	+ ta ----	alöta	‘to reduce / limit’
	afuria	‘back’	+ ta ----	afuriata	‘later / eventually’

c. Function :

Suffix –ta functions to form noun.

e.g.	ahori	‘finish’	+ ta ----	ahorita	‘eventually’
	ogamö	‘reach out’	+ ta ----	ogamöta	‘to reach out’

d. Meaning :

Suffix –ta has the meaning as follow :

1. If the base form is a verb, the suffix –ta has meaning of to state a place mentioned in the base form.

e.g.	fagohi	‘flee’	+ ta ----	fagohita	‘race track’
	khamö	‘reach’	+ ta ----	khamöta	‘reach out’

2. If the base form is an adverb, the suffix –ta has the meaning of to state the case as mentioned in the base form.

e.g.	afuria	‘back’	+ ta ----	afuriata	‘later / eventually’
	ahori	‘finish’	+ ta ----	ahorita	‘finishing’

3.1.10 Suffix –wâ

a. Form :

Suffix –wâ does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g.	fabali	‘to part / separated’	+ -wâ ----	fabaliwâ	‘deviation / crosroad’
	ahakhö	‘to be field’	+ -wâ ----	ahakhöwâ	‘filings’
	olombase	‘stop’	+ -wâ ----	olombasewâ	‘stopping place’

b. Distribution :

Suffix –wâ can be attached to a verb.

e.g.	olombase	‘stop’	+ -wâ ----	olombasewâ	‘stopping place’
	fabali	‘to part / separated’	+ -wâ ----	fabaliwâ	‘deviation / crosroad’

c. Function :

Suffix –wâ functions to form noun.

e.g.	ahakhö	‘to be filed’	+ -wâ ----	ahakhöwâ	‘filings’
	owöli	‘buy’	+ -wâ ----	owöliwâ	‘the result of buying’

d. Meaning :

If the base form is a verb, the suffix –wâ has the meanings to state the place as mentioned in the base form.

e.g.	olombase	‘stop’	+ -wâ ----	olombasewâ	‘stopping place’
------	----------	--------	------------	------------	------------------

3.1.11 Suffix –tö

a. Form :

If suffix –tö is attached to the base form, it remains unchanged.

e.g.	basi	‘reap’	+ -tö ----	basitö	‘has been reaped’
	rökhi	‘grate’	+ -tö ----	rökhitö	‘has been grated’
	halo	‘take’	+ -tö ----	halötö	‘has been taken’

b. Distribution :

Suffix –tö can only be attached to a verb.

e.g.	rökhi	‘grate’	+ -tö ----	rökhitö	‘has been grated’
	basi	‘reap’	+ -tö ----	basitö	‘has been reaped’

c. Function :

Suffix –tö functions to form an adverb.

e.g.	halö	‘take’	+ -tö ----	halötö	‘has been taken’
------	------	--------	------------	--------	------------------

bogö	‘burn’	+ -tö ---- bogötö	‘has been burned’
------	--------	-------------------	-------------------

d. Meaning :

Suffix –tö has the meaning of already been done as mentioned in the base form.

e.g.	rökhi	‘grate’	+ -tö ---- rökhitö	‘has been grated’
	basi	‘reap’	+ -tö ---- basitö	‘has been reaped’
	fuli	‘return’	+ -tö ---- fulitö	‘has been returned’

3.1.12 Suffix –nia

a. Form :

Suffix –nia does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g.	böröta	‘first’	+ -nia ---- börötania	‘firstly’
	amozua	‘last’	+ -nia ---- amozuania	‘finally’
	aetula	‘decision’	+ -nia ---- aetulania	‘ending’

b. Distribution :

Suffix –nia can only be attached to an adverb.

e.g.	aetula	‘decision’	+ -nia ---- aetulania	‘ending’
	böröta	‘first’	+ -nia ---- börötania	‘firstly’
	amozua	‘last’	+ -nia ---- amozuania	‘finally’

c. Function :

Suffix –nia functions to emphasize the connection of one word to another.

e.g.	amozua	‘last’	+ -nia ----	amozuania	‘finally’
	böröta	‘first’	+ -nia ----	börötania	‘firstly’

d. Meaning :

Suffix –nia has a meaning to express the case or situation.

e.g.	amozua	‘last’	+ -nia ----	amozuania	‘finally’
	aetula	‘decision’	+ -nia ----	aetulania	‘ending’
	böröta	‘first’	+ -nia ----	börötania	‘firstly’

3.1.13 Suffix –la

a. Form :

Suffix –la does not change the form if it attaches to the base form.

e.g.	aboto	‘broken’	+ -la ----	abotola	‘piece’
	aetu	‘severed’	+ -la ----	aetula	‘decision’
	obou	‘bad’	+ -la ----	oboula	‘ ‘

b. Distribution :

Suffix –la can only be attached to an adverb.

e.g.	obou	‘bad’	+ -la ----	oboula	‘ ‘
	aboto	‘broken’	+ -la ----	abotola	‘piece’
	aetu	‘severed’	+ -la ----	aetula	‘decision’

c. Function :

Suffix –la function to form noun.

e.g. aboto ‘broken’ + -la ---- abotola ‘piece’
 aetu ‘severed’ + -la ---- aetula ‘result of a decision’

d. Meaning:

Suffix –la has a meaning to state a result as mentioned to the base form.

e.g. aetu ‘severed’ + -la ----- aetula ‘result of a decision’
 aboto ‘broken’ + -la ----- abotola ‘result of shamed’

3.1.14 Suffix –sa

a. Form:

Suffix –sa does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. fatiu ‘hate’ + -sa ----- fatiusa ‘hatred’
 fayawa ‘boastful’ + -sa ----- fayawasa ‘boasting’
 fabago ‘to fight’ + -sa ----- fabagosa ‘fighting’

b. Distribution:

Suffix –sa can be attached to verb.

e.g.	fabali ‘separated’	+	-sa	-----	fabalisa	‘discord’
	fabago ‘to fight’	+	-sa	-----	fabagosa	‘fighting’
	fabalö ‘wistful’	+	-sa	-----	fabalösa	‘wistfully’

c. Function:

Suffix –sa function to form noun.

e.g.	fabali ‘separated’	+	-sa	-----	fabalisa	‘discord’
	fayawa ‘boastful’	+	-sa	-----	fayawasa	‘boasting’

d. Meaning:

Suffix –sa has a meaning to state the case as mentioned in the base form.

e.g.	fabalö ‘wistful’	+	-sa	-----	fabalösa	‘the case of compassionate’
	fabali ‘separated’	+	-sa	-----	fabalisa	‘in the case of parting’
	fabago ‘to fight’	+	-sa	-----	fabagosa	‘the case of fighting’

3.1.15 Suffix –a

a. Form:

Suffix –a remains unchanged if it attached to the base form.

e.g.	owulo ‘to gether’	+	-a	-----	owuloa	‘association’
	alangu ‘sad’	+	-a	-----	alangua	‘sadness’
	obö ‘to fell’	+	-a	-----	oböa	‘be felled’

b. Distribution:

Suffix –a can be attached to a verb.

e.g.	tanö ‘to plant’	+	-a	-----	tanöa	‘be planted’
	obö ‘to fell’	+	-a	-----	oböa	‘be felled’
	halo ‘to take’	+	-a	-----	halöa	‘be taken’

c. Function:

Suffix –a functions to form a noun.

e.g.	alangu ‘sad’	+	-a	-----	alangua	‘sadness’
	owulö ‘together’	+	-a	-----	owulöa	‘association’

d. Meaning:

Suffix –a has the meanings as follows:

1. If the base form is a verb, the suffix –a has a meaning to state noun to the base form.

e.g. obö ‘to fell’ + -a ----- oböa ‘be felled’

tanö ‘to plant’ + -a ----- tanöa ‘be planted’

2. If the base form is an adverb, the suffix –a has the meaning of to suffer, to place as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. alangu ‘sad’ + -a ----- alangua ‘sadness’

owulo ‘together’ + -a ----- owuloa ‘association’

3.2 Suffixes of English

In English we can find 29 suffixes which are known, they are

suffix –able

suffixes –er and –est

suffix –n

suffixes –singular s

suffix –age

suffixes –plural s

suffix –cian

suffixes –ing, –ed₁, –ed₂

suffix –ful

suffixes –ent and –ant

suffix –ous

suffix –ize

suffix –ly

suffix –ify

suffix –ment

suffix –ion

suffix –al

suffix –less

suffix –ism

suffix –y

suffix –ance and –ence

suffix –en

suffix –ness

suffix –ee

suffix –ic

suffix –ish

suffix –ity

suffix –er

3.2.1 Suffix –able

a. Form:

Suffix –able does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. accept + -able ----- acceptable
 comfort + -able ----- comfortable
 change + -able ----- changeable

b. Distribution:

Suffix –able can be attached to:

1. Verb:

e.g. accept + -able ----- acceptable
 agree + -able ----- agreeable

2. Noun:

e.g. comfort + -able ----- comfortable
 change + -able ----- changeable

c. Function:

Suffix –able function to form an adjective.

e.g. comfort + -able ----- comfortable
 change + -able ----- changeable

port + -able ----- portable

d. Meaning:

If the base form is noun, the suffix –able has a meaning of can, to do or, to be as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. enjoy + -able ----- enjoyable

accept + -able ----- acceptable

agree + -able ----- agreeable

3.2.2 Suffix –n

a. Form:

Suffix –n does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. Indonesia + -n ----- Indonesian

America + -n ----- American

weak + -n ----- weaken

b. Distribution:

Suffix –n can only be attached to a noun.

e.g. Polynesia + -n ----- Polynesian

Indonesia + -n ----- Indonesian

America + -n ----- American

c. Function:

Suffix -n has no function to change the part of speech.

e.g. Malaysia + -n ----- Malaysian

America + -n ----- American

Indonesia + -n ----- Indonesian

d. Meaning:

Suffix -n has a meaning to express a nationality as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. Indonesia + -n ----- Indonesian

Syria + -n ----- Syrian

India + -n ----- Indian

3.2.3 Suffix -age

a. Form:

Suffix -age does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. carry + -age ----- carriage

store + -age ----- storage

aver + -age ----- average

b. Distribution:

Suffix –age can be attached to a verb.

e.g. break + -age ----- breakage

carry + -age ----- carriage

store + -age ----- storage

c. Function:

The suffix –age function to form a noun.

e.g. band + -age ----- bandage

carry + -age ----- carriage

break + -age ----- breakage

d. Meaning:

if the base form is a verb, the suffix –age has a meaning to state the case as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. store + -age ----- storage

break + -age ----- breakage

aver + -age ----- average

3.2.4 Suffix –cian

a. Form:

Suffix –cian does not change the form if it is attached to the base form in which final consonant /c/ in the final position of the base word is lost.

e.g. technic + -cian ----- technician

 electric + -cian ----- electrician

 music + -cian ----- musician

b. Distribution :

Suffix –cian can be attached to noun.

e.g. music + -cian ----- musician

 logic + -cian ----- logician

 beauty + -cian ----- beautycian

c. Function :

If the base form is noun, the suffix –cian has no function to form a word.

e.g. music + -cian ----- musician

 logic + -cian ----- logician

 technic + -cian ----- technician

d. Meaning :

Suffix –cian has a meaning to state the ability as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. beauty + -cian ----- beautician

music + -cian ----- musician

logic + -cian ----- logician

3 . 2 . 5 Suffix –ful

a. Form :

Suffix –ful does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. meaning + -ful ----- meaningful

house + -ful ----- houseful

care + -ful ----- careful

b. Distribution :

Suffix –ful can be attached to :

1. Verb :

e.g. hate + -ful ----- hateful

hope + -ful ----- hopeful

2. Noun :

e.g. care + -ful ----- careful

 beauty + -ful ----- beautiful

c. Function :

Suffix –ful functions to form an adjective.

e.g. hate + -ful ----- hateful

 care + -ful ----- careful

 hope + -ful ----- hopeful

d. Meaning :

Suffix –ful has a meaning to form an adjective.

e.g. help + -ful ----- helpful

 care + -ful ----- careful

 hope + -ful ----- hopeful

3 . 2 . 6 Suffix –ship

a. Form :

Suffix –ship does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. friend + -ship ----- friendship

 relation + -ship ----- relationship

 member + -ship ----- membership

b. Distribution :

Suffix –ship can only be attached to noun.

e.g. relation + -ship ----- relationship

 reader + -ship ----- readership

 scollar + -ship ----- scollarship

c. Function :

If the base form is a noun, the suffix –ship has no function.

e.g. member + -ship ----- membership

 friend + -ship ----- friendship

 reader + -ship ----- readership

d. Meaning :

If the base form is noun, the suffix –ship has a meaning to state the ability or situation as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. scollar + -ship ----- scollarship

 reader + -ship ----- readership

 member + -ship ----- membership

3 . 2 . 7 Suffix -ous

a. Form :

In English suffix -ous does not change the form if it is attached to the base form where the consonant is / y /, then the / y / is change into / i /.

e.g. gorge + -ous ----- gorgeous

 grace + -ous ----- gracious

 mistery + -ous ----- misterious

b. Distribution :

Suffix -ous can be attached to a noun.

e.g. harmony + -ous ----- harmonious

 mistery + -ous ----- misterious

 grace + -ous ----- gracious

c. Function :

If the base form is a noun, the suffix –ous functions to form an adjective.

e.g. mystery + -ous ----- misterious

 harmony + -ous ----- harmonious

 idolatry + -ous ----- idolatrious

d. Meaning :

If the base form is noun, the suffix –ous functions to change the noun to become an adjective

e.g. mystery + -ous ----- misterious

 grace + -ous ----- graceous

 harmony + -ous ----- harmonious

3 . 2 . 8 Suffix -ly

a. Form :

Suffix –ly does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. slow + -ly ----- slowly

 careful + -ly ----- carefully

 soldier + -ly ----- soldierly

b. Distribution :

Suffix -ly can be attached to :

1. Noun :

e.g. man + -ly ----- manly

king + -ly ----- kingly

mother + -ly ----- motherly

2. Adjective :

e.g. direct + -ly ----- directly

slow + -ly ----- slowly

beautiful + -ly ----- beautifully

c. Function :

Suffix -ly functions to form an adverb.

e.g. direct + -ly ----- directly

quick + -ly ----- quickly

silent + -ly ----- silently

d. Meaning :

If the base form is an adjective, the suffix -ly has a meaning to express the addition to the base form.

e.g. slow + -ly ----- slowly

 quick + -ly ----- quickly

 safe + -ly ----- safely

3 . 2 . 9 Suffix -ment

a. Form :

Suffix -ment does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. to employ + -ment ----- employment

 to agree + -ment ----- agreement

 to pave + -ment ----- pavement

b. Distribution :

Suffix -ment can only be attached to a verb.

e.g. to agree + -ment ----- agreement

 to state + -ment ----- statement

 to pave + -ment ----- pavement

c. Function :

Suffix –ment functions to form a noun.

e.g. to agree + -ment ----- agreement

to announce + -ment ----- announcement

d. Meaning :

Suffix –ment has a meaning to make it to be as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. employ + -ment ----- employment

to agree + -ment ----- agreement

to pay + -ment ----- payment

3 . 2 . 10 Suffix –er and –est

a. Form :

Suffixes –er and –est do not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. long + -er ----- longer

short + -er ----- shorter

thick + -est ----- thickest

clever + -est ----- cleverest

b. Distribution :

Suffixes –er and –est can be attached to an adjective.

e.g. long + - est ---- longest

 short + - est ---- shortest

 thick + - er ---- thicker

 clever + - er ---- cleverer

c. Function :

Suffix –er has a function to form the comparative degree of an adjective.

e.g. slow + -er ---- slower

 short + -er ---- shorter

Suffix –est has a function to form the superlative degree of an adjective.

e.g. long + -est ---- longest

 clever + -est ---- cleverest

3.2.11 Suffixes –singular s

a. Form :

Suffix –singular /s/ have three variants, they are : /-iz/, /-z/, /-s/.

e.g. to drink + -s ---- drinks /d r i ŋ k s/

to smoke + -s ----- smokes /s m o k s/

to run + -s ----- runs /r æ n z/

b. Distribution :

Suffix –singular /s/ can be attached to present verb past form.

e.g. to work + -s ----- works

to swim + -s ----- swimz

to buy + -s ----- buyz

c. Function :

The function of suffixes –singular /s/ is the marked of the present verb which stands with the third singular pronoun subject.

e.g. buys in she buys a book

drink in he drinks a glass of tea

d. Meaning :

The meaning of the suffixes –singular /s/ to express the present tense verb which stands together with the third singular pronoun subject.

e.g. to sell + -s ----- sells

to work + -s ----- works

beg + -s ----- begz

3.2.12 Suffixes –plural s

a. Form :

The suffixes –plural /s/ has three free variants, they are : /-iz/, /-s/, /-z/.

e.g. book + -s ----- books /b u: k s/

bag + -s ----- bags /b æ g z/

church + -s ----- churches /ʧ ə : ʧ i s/

b. Distribution :

Suffixes –plural /s/ can only be attached to a noun.

e.g. book + -s ----- books

bird + -s ----- birds

church + -s ----- churches

c. Function :

Suffixes –plural /s/ functions to form plural noun.

e.g. doctor + -s ----- doctors

bag + -s ----- bags

cat + -s ----- cats

d. Meaning :

Suffixes –plural /s/ has a meaning of more than one.

e.g. table + -s ----- tables

book + -s ----- books

girl + -s ----- girls

3.2.12 Suffixes –ing, -ed₁ and -ed₂

a. Form :

Suffix –ing does not change the form, if it is attached to any base form, while the suffixes -ed₁ , -ed₂ change the form which can be defined phonologically.

e.g. to want+ -ed₁ (2) ----- wanted /w ə n t i d/

to walk + -ing ----- walking /w ə : k i ŋ/

stop + -ed₁ (2) ----- stoped /s t ə p t/

b. Distribution :

Suffixes –ing, -ed₁, -ed₂ can be attached to a verb.

e.g. act + -ing ----- acting

try + -ed ----- tried

walk + -ed ----- walked

c. Function :

The function of the suffixes –ing, -ed₁, -ed₂ do not change the word class of the base form in to which these suffixes be attached but only form the part of the base form which are the same attached to the sentence.

e.g. play + -ing ----- playing

 walk + -ing ----- walking

 start + -ed ----- started

 borrow + -ed ----- borrowed

d. Meaning :

The suffixes –ing, -ed₁, -ed₂ have the meaning to do the action as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. to smile + -ed ----- smiled

 to walk + -ed ----- walked

 to walk + -ing ----- walking

 to play + -ing ----- playing

3.2.14 Suffixes –ant and –ent

a. Form :

Suffixes –ant and –ent do not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. please + -ant ----- pleasant

triumph + -ant ----- triumphant

differ + -ent ----- different

depend + -ent ----- dependent

b. Distribution :

Suffixes –ant and –ent can be attached to a verb.

e.g. observe + -ant ----- observant

please + -ant ----- pleasant

depend + -ent ----- dependent

differ + -ent ----- different

c. Function :

Suffixes –ant and –ent functions to form a noun and an adverb.

e.g. inhabit + -ant ----- inhabitan

attend + -ant ----- attendant

differ + -ent ----- different

depend+ -ent ----- dependent

d. Meaning :

The suffixes –ant and –ent have a meaning such as:

1. To state the situation as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. please + -ant ----- pleasant

differ + -ent ----- different

2. To state the person wich to do the action as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. assist + -ant ----- assistant

attend + -ant ----- attendant

3.2.15 Suffix –ize

a. Form :

Suffix –ize does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. modern + -ize ----- modernize

local + -ize ----- localize

equal + -ize ----- equalize

b. Distribution :

Suffix -ize can be attached to:

1. Noun :

e.g. modern + -ize ----- modernize

sterill + -ize ----- sterillize

2. Adjective :

e.g. real + -ize ----- realize

local + -ize ----- localize

c. Function :

Suffix -ize functions to form verb.

e.g. local + -ize ----- localize

sterill + -ize ----- sterillize

equal + -ize ----- equalize

d. Meaning :

Suffix –ize has a meaning to express to do or the action as mentioned the base form.

e.g. formal + -ize ----- formalize

 real + -ize ----- realize

 modern + -ize ----- modernize

3.2.16 Suffix –ify

a. Form :

Suffix –ify does not change the form if it attached to the base form.

e.g. class + -ify ----- classify

 sign + -ify ----- signify

 single + -ify ----- singelfy

b. Distribution :

Suffix –ify can be attached to a noun.

e.g. sign + -ify ----- signify

 class + -ify ----- classify

 solid + -ify ----- solidify

c. Function :

Suffix –ify has the function to form a verb.

e.g. code + -ify ----- codify

 liquid + -ify ----- liquidify

 sign + -ify ----- signify

d. Meaning :

Suffix –ify has a meaning to express to do or the action as mentioned

In the base form.

e.g. sign + -ify ----- signify

 class + -ify ----- classify

 solid + -ify ----- solidify

3.2.17 Suffix –ion

a. Form :

Suffix –ion does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. act + -ion ----- action

 translate + -ion ----- translation

 relate + -ion ----- relation

b. Distribution :

Suffix –ion can be attached to a verb.

e.g. confuse + -ion ----- confusion

react + -ion ----- reaction

relate + -ion ----- relation

c. Function :

Suffix –ion functions to form a noun.

e.g. regress + -ion ----- regression

confuse + -ion ----- confusion

relate + -ion ----- relation

d. Meaning :

Suffix –ion has a meaning to express or to make something as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. react + -ion ----- reaction

relate + -ion ----- relation

translate + -ion ----- translation

3.2.18 Suffix –al

a. Form :

Suffix –al does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. monument + -al ----- monumental

emotion + -al ----- emotional

intern + -al ----- internal

b. Distribution :

Suffix –al can be attached to :

1. Verb :

e.g. propose + -al ---- proposal

dispose + -al ---- disposal

renew + -al ---- renewal

2. Noun :

e.g. industry + -al ---- industrial

intern + -al ---- internal

monument + -al ---- monumental

c. Function :

1. If the base form is a noun, the suffix –al functions to form an adjective.

e.g. logic + -al ---- logical

critic + -al ---- critical

monument + -al ---- monumental

2. If the base form is a verb, the suffix –al functions to form a noun.

e.g. propose + -al ---- proposal

renew + -al ---- renewal

d. Meaning :

Suffix –al changes the form an adjective and to the same time expressing the meaning in the base form.

e.g. logic + -al ---- logical

intern + -al ---- internal

monument + -al ---- monumental

3.2.19 Suffix –less

a. Form :

Suffix –less does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. use + -less ---- useless

wit + -less ---- witless

effort + -less ---- effortless

b. Distribution :

Suffix –less can be attached to a noun.

e.g. use + -less ---- useless

end + -less ---- endless

wit + -less ---- witless

d. Meaning :

If the base form is noun, the suffix –less has a meaning contrast to that as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. effort + -less ---- effortless

power + -less ---- powerless

wit + -less ---- witless

3.2.20 Suffix –ism

a. Form :

Suffix –ism does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. her + -ism ---- heroism

terror + -ism ---- terrorism

cynic + -ism ---- cynicism

b. Distribution :

Suffix –ism can be attached to noun.

e.g. hero + -ism ---- heroism

human + -ism ---- humanism

terror + -ism ---- terrorism

c. Function :

If the base form is a noun, the suffix –ism has no function.

e.g. human + -ism ---- humanism
 terror + -ism ---- terrorism
 hero + -ism ---- heroism

d. Meaning :

Suffix –ism changes the form an adjective and at the same time expressing the meaning in the base form.

e.g. terror + -ism ---- terrorism
 terror + -ism ---- terrorism
 hero + -ism ---- heroism

3.2.21 Suffix –y

a. Form :

Suffix –y does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. salt + -y ---- salty
 dirt + -y ---- dirty
 milky + -y ---- milky

b. Distribution :

Suffix –y can attach to noun.

e.g. health + -y ---- healthy

salt + -y ---- salty

ant + -y ---- anty

c. Function :

Suffix -y functions to form a adjective.

e.g. sun + -y ---- sunny

 dirt + -y ---- dirty

 salt + -y ---- salty

d. Meaning :

Suffix -y has a meaning to have or the situation as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. dirt + -y ---- dirty

 milk + -y ---- milky

 health + -y ---- healthy

3.2.22 Suffixes –ance and –ence

a. Form :

Suffixes –ance and –ence do not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. assist + -ance ---- assistance

 attend + -ance ---- attendance

 confer + -ence ---- conference

 confide + -ence ---- confidence

b. Distribution :

Suffixes –ance and –ence can be attached to a verb.

e.g.	depend	+ -ence ----	dependence
	confer	+ -ence ----	conference
	assist	+ -ance ----	assistance
	attend	+ -ance ----	attendance

c. Function :

If the base form are verb and adjective, the suffixes –ance and –ence function to form nouns.

e.g.	different	+ -ence ----	difference
	exist	+ -ence ----	existence
	assistant	+ -ance ----	assistance

d. Meaning :

Suffixes –ance and –ence has the meaning to express the situation as mentioned in the base form.

e.g.	assist	+ -ance ----	assistance
	confer	+ -ence ----	conference
	interfere	+ -ence ----	interference

3.2.23 Suffix –en

a. Form :

Suffix –en does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. weak + -en ---- weaken
 soft + -en ---- soften
 hasd + -en ---- harden

b. Distribution :

Suffix –en can be attached to an adjective.

e.g. wide + -en ---- widen
 weak + -en ---- weaken
 hard + -en ---- harden

c. Function :

Suffix –en functions to form a transitive verb.

e.g. red + -en ---- redden
 wide + -en ---- widen
 soft + -en ---- soften

d. Meaning :

Suffix –en has a meaning to make it to be as mentioned to the base form.

e.g. hard + -en ---- harden
 red + -en ---- redden
 weak + -en ---- weaken

3.2.24 Suffix –ness

a. Form :

Suffix –ness does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g.	loud	+ -ness ----	loudness
	kind	+ -ness ----	kindness
	careless	+ -ness ----	carelessness

b. Distribution :

Suffix –ness can be attached to an adjective.

e.g.	rich	+ -ness ----	richness
	loud	+ -ness ----	loudness
	kind	+ -ness ----	kindness

c. Function :

If the base form is an adjective, the suffix –ness function to form a noun.

e.g.	clever	+ -ness ----	cleverness
	kind	+ -ness ----	kindness
	rich	+ -ness ----	richness

d. Meaning :

Suffix –ness has a meaning to make it as mentioned to the base form.

e.g.	correct	+ -ness ----	correctness
	loud	+ -ness ----	loudness

rich + -ness ---- richness

3.2.25 Suffix –ee

a. form :

Suffix –ee does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. assign + -ee ---- assignee
 address + -ee ---- addressee
 employ + -ee ---- employee

b. Distribution :

Suffix –ee can be attached to a verb.

e.g. employ + -ee ---- employee
 trust + -ee ---- trustee
 address + -ee ---- addressee

c. Function :

If the base form is verb, the suffix –ee functions to change word to become noun.

e.g. trust + -ee ---- trustee
 refer + -ee ---- referee
 employ + -ee ---- employee

d. Meaning :

If the base form is a verb, the suffix –ee has a meaning to do the action as mentioned the base form.

e.g.	refer	+ -ee ----	referee
	employ	+ -ee ----	employee
	trust	+ -ee ----	trustee

3.2.26 Suffix –ic

a. Form :

Suffix –ic does not change the form if it is attached to the base form in which the final sound /e/ or /y/ are lost.

e.g.	economy	+ -ic ----	economic
	hero	+ -ic ----	heroic
	acid	+ -ic ----	acidic

b. Distribution :

Suffix –ic can be attached to a noun.

e.g.	hero	+ -ic ----	heroic
	acid	+ -ic ----	acidic
	economy	+ -ic ----	economic

c. Function :

If the base form is noun, the suffix –ic functions to form an adjective.

e.g.	geology	+ -ic ----	geologic
	hero	+ -ic ----	heroic
	acid	+ -ic ----	acidic

d. Meaning :

If the base form is a noun, the suffix –ic has a meaning to adding what as mentioned to the base form.

e.g.	hero	+ -ic ----	heroic
	acid	+ -ic ----	acidic
	geology	+ -ic ----	geologic

3.2.27 Suffix –ish

a. Form :

Suffix –ish does not change the form if it attach to the base form in which the final sound /e/ is lost.

e.g.	child	+ -ish ----	childish
	brute	+ -ish ----	bruthdish
	woman	+ -ish ----	womanish

b. Disribution :

Suffix –ish can be attached to a noun.

e.g	child	+ -ish ----	childish
	woman	+ -ish ----	womanish

fool + -ish ---- foolish

c. Function :

Suffix –ish function to form an adjective.

e.g. fool + -ish ---- foolish
 child + -ish ---- childish
 woman + -ish ---- womanish

d. Meaning

Suffix –ish change the form an adjective and at to the same time expressing the meaning in the base form.

e.g. child + -ish ---- childish
 woman + -ish ---- womanish
 fool + -ish ---- foolish

3.2.28 Suffix –ity

a. Form :

Suffix –ity does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. active + -ity ----- activity
 secure + -ity ----- security
 visible + -ity ----- visibility

\b. Distribution:

Suffix –ity can be attached to an adjective.

e.g.	real	+	-ity	-----	reality
	secure	+	-ity	-----	security
	active	+	-ity	-----	activity

c. Function:

Suffix –ity has the function to form a noun.

e.g.	safe	+	-ity	-----	safety
	dual	+	-ity	-----	duality
	real	+	-ity	-----	reality

d. Meaning:

Suffix –ity has the meaning to state the case situation as mentioned in the base form.

e.g.	visible	+	-ity	-----	visibility
	active	+	-ity	-----	activity

real + -ity ----- reality

3.2.29 Suffix –er

a. Form:

Suffix –er does not change the form if it is attached to the base form.

e.g. to play + -er ----- player

to listen + -er ----- listener

to dance + -er ----- dancer

b. Distribution:

Suffix –er can be attached to form verb.

e.g. to drive + -er ----- driver

to sing + -er ----- singer

to run + -er ----- runner

c. Function:

suffix –er functions to form verb.

e.g. to dance + -er ----- dancer

to play + -er ----- player

to ride + -er ----- rider

IV

THE DESCRIPTION OF CORRESPONDENCE AND NON-CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND NIAS LANGUAGE SUFFIXES

In this chapter, the writer tries to compare the suffixes in Nias Language and English as its counter part. The cases involved are the form, distribution, function, and meaning of view illustrating the correspondences and non-correspondences between both language mentioned.

4.1 Form

A. The suffixes in both languages which do not change the form.

Nias Language

- Suffix –ö

e.g.	alio	+	-ö	-----	alio'ö	'to make it quick'
	abe'e	+	-ö	-----	abe'e'ö	'to make it hard'

- Suffix –gö

e.g.	rino	+	-gö	-----	rinogö	'to cook'
	ohe	+	-gö	-----	ohegö	'to take'

- Suffix –fö

e.g.	teu	'pick'	+	-fö	-----	teufö	'can be picked'
------	-----	--------	---	-----	-------	-------	-----------------

tegu	‘address’	+	-fö	-----	tegufö	‘can be addressed’
------	-----------	---	-----	-------	--------	--------------------

- Suffix –ni

e.g.	toho	‘pear’	+	-ni	-----	tohoni	‘to pear’
	sukhu	‘comb’	+	-ni	-----	sukhuni	‘to comb’

- Suffix –si

e.g.	aitö	‘black’	+	-si	-----	aitösi	‘to make it black’
	adogo	‘short’	+	-si	-----	adogosi	‘to make it short’

- Suffix –ma

e.g.	dadao	‘sit’	+	-ma	-----	dadaoma	‘seat’
	förö	‘sleep’	+	-ma	-----	föröma	‘bad’

- Suffix –i

e.g.	törö	‘pass’	+	-i	-----	töröi	‘to pass’
	balugö	‘cover’	+	-i	-----	balugöi	‘to cover up’

- Suffix –sö

e.g.	tawö	‘grease’	+	-sö	-----	tawösö	‘a lot of grease’
	mömö	‘moss’	+	-sö	-----	mömösö	‘a lot of moss’

- Suffix –ta

e.g. alö ‘less’ + -ta ----- alöta ‘limit/to
reduce’

 afuria ‘back’ + -ta ----- afuriata
 ‘later/eventually’

- Suffix –wa

e.g. ahakhö ‘to be filled’ + -wa ----- ahakhöwa ‘fillings’
 olombase ‘stop’ + -wa ----- olombasewa
 ‘stopping place’

- Suffix –tö

e.g. basi ‘reap’ + -tö ----- basitö ‘bas been
reap’
 rokhi ‘grate’ + -tö ----- rokhitö ‘has been
grated’

- Suffix –nia

e.g. böröta ‘first’ + -nia ----- börötania ‘firstly’
 amozua ‘last’ + -nia ----- amozuania ‘finally’

- Suffix –la

e.g. aboto ‘broken’ + -la ----- abotola ‘piece’
 aetu ‘severed’ + -la ----- aetula ‘decision’

- Suffix –sa

e.g. fabalö ‘wistful’ + -sa ----- fabalösa ‘wistfully’
 fabago ‘to fight’ + -sa ----- fabagosa ‘fighting’

- Suffix –a

e.g.	alangu ‘sad’	+	-a	-----	alangua ‘sadness’
	obö ‘cut’	+	-a	-----	oböa ‘be felled’

The suffixes in English which do not change the form if it is attached to the form if it is attached to the base forms.

- Suffix –age

e.g.	dam	+	-age	-----	damage
	break	+	-age	-----	breakage

- Suffix –ful

e.g.	hope	+	-ful	-----	hopeful
	doubt	+	-ful	-----	doubtful

- Suffix –er

e.g.	bank	+	-er	-----	banker
	play	+	-er	-----	player

- Suffix –ment

e.g.	attach	+	-ment	-----	attachment
	achieve	+	-ment	-----	achievement

- Suffix –ize

e.g.	commercial	+	-ize	-----	commercialize
	modern	+	-ize	-----	modernize

- Suffix –al

e.g.	bestow	+	-al	-----	bestowal
	betray	+	-al	-----	betrayal

- Suffix -en

e.g. weak + -en ----- weaken

 gold + -en ----- golden

- Suffix -ion

e.g. act + -ion ----- action

 relate + -ion ----- relation

- Suffix -ism

e.g. hero + -ism ----- heroism

 terror + -ism ----- terrorism

- Suffix -ity

e.g. active + -ity ----- activity

 real + -ty ----- reality

- Suffix -cian

e.g. logic + -cian ----- logician

 music + -cian ----- musician

- Suffix -ic

e.g. acid + -ic ----- acidic

 hero + -ic ----- heroic

- Suffix -ous

e.g. mystery + -ous ----- mysterious

 grace + -ous ----- gracious

- Suffix -ee

e.g. assigne + -ee ----- assignee

 employ + -ee ----- employee

- Suffix -y

e.g. master + -y ----- mastery

 discover + -y ----- discovery

- Suffix -ish

e.g. fool + -ish ----- foolish

 child + -ish ----- childish

- Suffixes -ance and -ence

e.g. assist + -ance ----- assistance

 confer + -ence ----- conference

- Suffix -ship

e.g. friend + -ship ----- friendship

realtion + -ship ----- realtionship

- Suffix -ly

e.g. brother + -ly ----- brotherly

death + -ly ----- deathly

- Suffix -able

e.g. enjoy + -able ----- enjoyable

manage + -able ----- manageable

- Suffix -less

e.g. use + -less ----- useless

wit + -less ----- witless

- Suffixes -ant and -ent

e.g. please + -ant ----- pleasant

differ + -ent ----- different

- Suffix -ness

e.g. aware + -ness ----- awareness

 ugly + -ness ----- ugliness

- Suffixes -er and -est

e.g. high + -er ----- higher

 slow + -er ----- slower

 short + -est ----- shortest

- Suffix -n

e.g. Indonesia + -n ----- Indonesian

 America + -n ----- American

B. The Suffixes in Both Language Which Are Changed The Form If They Are Attached to The Base Form.

- Nias Language

In Nias Language we can not find the suffix where the form changed when attached to the base form.

The suffixes in English which change the form.

a. Suffixes –singular / s /

Suffixes –singular / s / becomes / z / when preceded by voiced consonants.

e.g. bring + -s ----- brings / brinz /

 play + -s ----- plays / pleiz /

- Suffixes –singular / s / becomes / s / when it is preceded by voiceless consonant sounds.

e.g. pick + -s ----- picks / piks /

 lip + -s ----- lips / lips /

- Suffixes –singular / s / becomes / iz / when preceded by certain consonants

Like / s / , / t / , / c / , / d / .

e.g. change + -s ----- changes / tjeind iz /

wash + -s ----- washes / wa ɪz /

b. Suffixes –plural / s /

Suffixes –plural / s / becomes / s / when followed by voiced phonemes which have no / s /.

e.g. leg + -s ----- legs / legz /

bag + -s ----- bags / b ɡz /

- Suffixes –plural / s / becomes / s / when followed by voiceless phonemes which have no / s /

e.g. book + -s ----- books / buks /

cat + -s ----- cats / k ts /

- Suffixes –plural / s / becomes / s / when followed by phonemes with a s .

e.g. class + -s ----- classes / kla:sɪz /

ros + -s ----- roses / rousɪz /

c. Suffixes –ed₁ and –ed₂

Suffixes –ed₁ and –ed₂ becomes / -d / after voiced consonants which have no d.

e.g. robb + -ed ----- robbed / robd /

stab + -ed ----- stabled / st bd /

- Suffixes –ed₁ and –ed₂ becomes / **-id** / after consonant sounds / **d** / and / **t** /.

e.g. want + -ed ----- wanted / wontid /

limit + -ed ----- limited / limitid /

- Suffixes –ed₁ and –ed₂ becomes / **t** / after voiceless consonant sounds which have not.

e.g. stopp + -ed ----- stopped / stoupt /

pick + -ed ----- picked / pikt /

From the analysis above, we know that there are 15 suffixes in Nias language and 25 suffixes in English which do not change the form, so that the suffixes in both languages are partly correspondence from the form point of view.

4 . 2 Distribution

A. The suffixes which can be attached to a noun.

Bahasa Nias

a. Suffix -i

e.g. sagö ‘ roof ’ + -i ----- sagöi ‘ to roof ‘

tandro-ta a ‘ sign ‘ + -i ----- tandrota ai ‘ to sign ‘

b. Suffix -sö

e.g. töwu ‘sugar canes’ + -sö ----- töwusö ‘a lot of sugar canes’

tawö ‘grease’ + -sö ----- tawösö ‘a lot of grease’

c. Suffix -fö

e.g. du?u ‘ grass ’ + -fö ----- du?ufö ‘ a lot of grass ’

manu ‘chicken’ + -fö ----- manufö ‘a lot of chicken’

d. Suffix -ni

e.g. bagolö ‘ wall ‘ + -ni ----- bagolöni ‘ to walled ‘

asio ‘ salt ‘ + -ni ----- asioni ‘ to salted ‘

English

a. Suffix -less

e.g. end + -less ----- endless

use + -less ----- useless

b. Suffix -ize

e.g. modern + -ize ----- modernize

sterill + -ize ----- sterillize

c. Suffix -ism

e.g. human + -ism ----- humanism

 terror + -ism ----- terrorism

d. Suffix -able

e.g. agree + -able ----- agreeable

 change + -able ----- changeable

e. Suffix -cian

e.g. logic + -cian ----- logician

 music + -cian ----- musician

f. Suffix -ish

e.g. fool + -ish ----- foolish

 child + -ish ----- childish

g. Suffix -ly

e.g. slow + -ly ----- slowly

 man + -ly ----- manly

h. Suffix -ify

e.g. sign + -ify ---- signify

 class + -ify ---- classify

i. Suffix -ic

e.g. economy + -ic ---- economic

 hero + -ic ---- heroic

j. Suffix -n

e.g. Indonesia + -n ---- Indonesian

 America + -n ---- American

k. Suffix -ous

e.g. mystery + -ous ---- mysterious

 grace + -ous ---- gracious

l. Suffix -ful

e.g. care + -ful ---- careful

 beauty + -ful ---- beautiful

m. Suffix -al

e.g. intern + -al ---- internal

 industry + -al ---- industrial

n. Suffix -y

e.g. healt + -y ---- healty

 salt + -y ---- salty

o. Suffix -n

e.g. weak + -n ---- weaken

 hard + -n ---- harden

p. Suffix -ship

e.g. relation + -ship ---- relationship

 reader + -ship ---- readership

q. Suffix -plural s

e.g. book + -s ---- books

 bag + -s ---- bags

B. The suffixes which can be attached to an adjective.

Nias Language

a. Suffix -ö

e.g. alio + -ö ---- alio?ö

 alawa + -ö ---- alawa?ö

In English

a. Suffix -ize

e.g. real + -ize ----- realize

 local + -ize ----- localize

b. Suffix -ly

e.g. quick + -ly ----- quickly

 slow + -ly ----- slowly

c. Suffix -en

e.g. weak + -en ----- weaken

 hard + -en ----- harden

d. Suffix -ness

e.g. loud + -ness ----- loudness

 rich + -ness ----- richness

e. Suffix -ity

e.g. active + -ity ----- activity

 real + -ity ----- reality

f. Suffixes -er and -est

e.g. high + -er ----- higher

 short + -est ----- shortest

C. The suffixes which can be attached to an adverb.

In Nias Language

a. Suffix -ni

e.g. sukhu + -ni ----- sukhuni

 oyo + -ni ----- oyoni

b. Suffix -si

e.g. aitö ‘ black ‘ + -si ----- aitösi ‘ to make it black ‘

 adogo ‘ short ‘ + -si ----- adogosi ‘ to make it short ‘

c. Suffix -ta

e.g. afuria + -ta ----- afuriata ‘later/eventually’

 alö + -ta ----- alöta ‘limit/to reduce’

d. Suffix -nia

e.g. amozua + -nia ----- amozuania ‘finally’

 böröta + -nia ----- börötania ‘firstly’

e. Suffix -la

e.g. setu + -la ----- setula ‘decision’

 aboto + -la ----- abotola ‘piece’

f. Suffix -sa

e.g. fatiu + -sa ----- fatiusa ‘hatred’

 fayawa + -sa ----- fayawasa ‘boasting’

g. Suffix -a

e.g. alanu + -sa ----- alanua ‘sadness’

 owulo + -sa ----- owulosa ‘association’

h. Suffix -ö

e.g. abe’e + -ö ----- abe’e’ö ‘make it hard’

 alio + -ö ----- alio’ö ‘make it quick’

In English

a. Suffix -ly

e.g. quick + -ly ----- quickly

 direct + -ly ----- directly

D. The suffixes which can be attached to a verb

Bahasa Nias

a. Suffix –gö

e.g.	rino	+ -gö -----	rinogö	‘to cook’
	ohe	+ -gö -----	ohögö	‘to take’

b. Suffix –fö

e.g.	teu	+ -fö -----	teufö	‘can be picked’
	tegu	+ -fö -----	tegufo	‘can be addressed’

c. Suffix –ma

e.g.	dadao	+ -ma -----	dadaoma	‘seat’
	förö	+ -ma -----	föröma	‘bed’

d. Suffix –i

e.g.	törö	+ -i ----	töröi	‘to pass’
	balugö	+ -i ----	balugöi	‘to cover up’

e. Suffix –sö

e.g.	bagö	+ -sö -----	bagösö	‘can been burned’
	halö	+ -sö -----	halösö	‘can been taken’

f. Suffix –ta

e.g.	khamö	+ -ta -----	khamöta	‘to reach out’
	hagi	+ -ta -----	hagita	‘lap’

g. Suffix –wa

e.g.	fabali	+ -wa -----	fabaliwa	‘deviation/crosroad’
	olombase	+ -wa -----	olombasewa	‘stoping place’

h. Suffix –tö

e.g.	rökhi	+ -tö -----	rökhito	‘can be grated’
	basi	+ -tö -----	basitö	‘can be reaped’

i. Suffix –sa

e.g.	fabago	+ -sa -----	fabagosa	‘fighting’
	fabalö	+ -sa -----	fabalösa	‘wistfully’

j. Suffix -a

e.g.	tanö	+ -a -----	tanöa	'be felled'
	obö	+ -a -----	oböa	'be planted'

The suffixes in English which can be attached to a verb.

a. Suffix -er

e.g.	to drive	+ -er -----	driver
	to run	+ -er -----	runner

b. Suffix -al

e.g.	propose	+ -al -----	proposal
	renew	+ -al -----	renewal

c. Suffix -ion

e.g.	relate	+ -ion -----	relation
	confuse	+ -ion -----	confusion

d. Suffix -able

e.g.	agree	+ -able -----	agreeable
	accept	+ -able -----	acceptable

e. Suffix -ment

e.g.	to state	+ -ment -----	statement
------	----------	---------------	-----------

to agree + -ment ----- agreement

f. Suffix –ful

e.g. hate + -ful ----- hateful

hope + -ful ----- hopeful

g. Suffix –age

e.g. carry + -age ----- carriage

break + -age ----- breakage

h. Suffixes –ant and –ent

e.g. differ + -ent ----- different

please + -ant ----- pleasant

i. Suffixes –ance and –ence

e.g. confer + -ence ----- conference

assist + -ance ----- assistance

j. Suffixes –ing, -ed₁, -ed₂

e.g. act + -ing ----- acting

try + -ed ----- tryed

stop + -ed ----- stoped

k. Suffix –ee

e.g. trust + -ee ----- trustee
 employ+ -ee ----- employee

From the analysis above, we can say that the suffixes in both languages are partly correspondence from distributional point of view.

4.3 Function

The suffixes which has a function to form the class of word.

A. The suffixes which can from verb

Nias Language

a. Suffix –ö

Suffix –ö function to change an adjective to become a verb.

e.g. adogo + -ö ----- adogo'ö 'make it short'
 anau + -ö ----- anau'ö 'make it long'

b. Suffix –si

Suffix –si functions is to change an adjective to become a verb.

e.g. obou + -si ----- obousi 'make it bad'
 alö + - si ----- alösi 'make it less'

c. Suffix –i

Suffix –i functions to change noun to become a verb.

e.g. sagö + -i ----- sagöi 'to put roof'
 bagölö + -i ----- bagölöi 'to put wall'

The Suffixes in English which can form a verb.

a. Suffix –ize

Suffix –ize functions to form adjective to become a verb.

e.g. local + -ize ----- localize

sterile + -ize ----- sterilize

b. Suffix –ify

e.g. sign + -ify ----- signify

simple + -ify ----- simplify

c. Suffix –en

Suffix –en functions to form an adjective to become a verb

e.g. weak + -en ----- weaken

red + -en ----- redden

B. The suffixes which can form a noun

Bahasa Nias

a. Suffix –a

Suffix –a functions to change adjective to become a noun

e.g. alaju + -a ----- alajua ‘sadness’

owulo + -a ----- owuloa ‘association’

b. Suffix –sa

Suffix –sa functions to change adjective to become a noun.

e.g. fayawa + -sa ----- fayawasa ‘boasting’
 fatiu + -sa ----- fatiusa ‘hatred’

c. Suffix –la

Suffix –la functions to change verb to become a noun.

e.g. aetu + -la ----- aetula ‘ending’
 aboto + -la ----- abotola ‘piece’

d. Suffix –wa

Suffix –wa functions to change verb to become a noun.

e.g. olombase + -wa ----- olombasewa ‘stopping place’

e. Suffix –ta

Suffix –ta functions to change the adverb to become a noun.

e.g. afuria + -ta ----- afuriata ‘later/eventually’
 achori + -ta ----- ahorita ‘finishing’

f. Suffix –ma

Suffix –ma functions to change the verb to become a noun.

e.g. förö + -ma ----- föröma ‘bed’
 dadao + -ma ----- dadaoma ‘seat’

The Suffix in English which can form noun

a. Suffix –al

Suffix –al functions to change verb to become a noun.

e.g. renew + -al ----- renewal

 propose + -al ----- proposal

b. Suffix –ion

Suffix –ion functions to change verb to become a noun.

e.g. relate + -ion ----- relation

 regress + -ion ----- regression

c. Suffix –age

Suffix –age functions to change verb to become a noun.

e.g. break + -age ----- breakage

 carry + -age ----- carriage

d. Suffix –ment

Suffix –ment function to change verb to become a noun.

e.g. agree + -ment ----- agreement

 pay + -ment ----- payment

e. Suffix –ity

Suffix –ity functions to change adjective to become a noun.

e.g. active + -ity ----- activity

real + -ity ----- reality

f. Suffix –ness

Suffix –ness functions to change adjective to become a noun,

e.g. kind + -ness ----- kindness

loud + -ness ----- loudness

g. Suffix –ee

Suffix –ee functions to change verb to become a noun.

e.g. refer + -ee ----- referee

employ+ -ee ----- employee

h. Suffix –ance and –ence

Suffixes –ance and –ence functions to change verb to become a noun.

e.g. exist + -ence ----- existence

assist + -ance ----- assistance

i. Suffix –ant and –ent

Suffixes –ant and –ent functions to change verb to become a noun.

e.g. differ + -ent ----- different

assist + -ant ----- assistance

C. The suffixes which can form adverbs

Bahasa Nias

a. **Suffix -tö**

Suffix –tö functions to change verb to become an adverb.

e.g. halö + -tö ----- halötö ‘ has been taken ‘

 bogö + -tö ----- bogötö ‘ has been burned ‘

English

a. **Suffix -ly**

Suffix –ly functions to change adjectives to become an adverb.

e.g. quick + -ly ----- quickly

 slow + -ly ----- slowly

D. The suffixes which can form an adjectives

Bahasa Nias

a. Suffix –fö functions to change noun to become an adjective.

e.g. mömö + -fö ----- mömöfö ‘ a lot of moss ‘

 tanö + -fö ----- tanöfö ‘ a lot of land ‘

English

a. Suffix -en

Suffix –en functions to change noun to become an adjective.

e.g. gold + -en ----- golden

 wood + -en ----- wooden

b. Suffix -ish

e.g. child + -ish ----- childish

 woman + -ish ----- womanish

c. Suffix -ful

Suffix –ful function to change noun to become an adjective.

e.g. meaning + -ful ----- meaningful

 care + -ful ----- careful

d. Suffix -able

Suffix –able function to change noun to become an adjective.

e.g. employ + -able ----- employable

 comfort + -able ----- comfortable

e. Suffix -ous

Suffix -ous function to change noun to become an adjective.

e.g. mystery + -ous ----- misterious

 harmony + -ous ----- harmonious

f. Suffix -less

Suffix -less function to change noun to become an adjective.

e.g. use + -less ----- useless

 friend + -less ----- friendless

g. Suffix -ly

Suffix -ly function to change noun to become an adjective.

e.g. slow + -ly ----- slowly

 direct + -ly ----- directly

h. Suffix -ic

Suffix -ic function to change noun to become an adjective.

e.g. hero + -ic ----- heroic

 acid + -ic ----- acidic

i. Suffix -y

Suffix -y function to change noun to become an adjective.

e.g. dirt + -y ----- dirty

health + -y ----- healthy

j. Suffixes -ent and -ant

Suffixes -ent and -ant function to change verb to become an adjective.

e.g. observe + -ant ----- observant

differ + -ent ----- different

k. Suffix -al

Suffix -al function to change noun to become an adjective.

e.g. emotion + -al ----- emotional

industry + -al ----- industrial

The suffixes in both languages which has no function to change the word clas

Bahasa Nias

a. Suffix -gö

Suffix -go has no function to form word.

e.g.	badu	+ -gö	-----	badugö	‘ to drink ‘
	böbö	+ -gö	-----	böbögö	‘ to band

English

a. Suffixes –singular s

Suffixes –plural s has no function to change the class of word.

e.g.	buy	+ -s	-----	buys
	sell	+ -s	-----	sells

b. Suffix –plural s

Suffixes –plural s has no function to change the class of word.

e.g.	doctor	+ -s	-----	doctors
	bag	+ -s	-----	bags

c. Suffixes –ing , ed₁ and ed₂

Suffix –ing has no function to change the class of word.

e.g.	walk	+ -ing	-----	walking
	play	+ -ing	-----	playing

Suffixes ed₁ and ed₂ has no function to change the class of word.

e.g.	start	+ -ed	-----	started
------	-------	-------	-------	---------

borrow + -ed ----- borrowed

d. Suffixes -er and -est

Suffixes -er and -est has no function to change the class of word.

e.g. short + -er ----- shorter

clever + -er ----- cleverer

long + -est ----- longest

From this analysis above, the suffixes in English and Bahasa Nias from functional point of view, we can say they are partly correspondence

4 . 4 Meaning

According to the data which the writer found the suffixes in both languages there are only five in Nias language as well as in English which have the same meaning, and they are :

Bahasa Nias

a. Suffix -ni

the suffix -ni has the meaning to make as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. oyo + -ni ----- oyoni ‘ to make it red ‘

bohau + -ni ----- bohouni ‘ to make it new ‘

b. Suffix -ö

Suffix –ö has a meaning to make it to be as what mentioned in the base form.

e.g. adogo + -ö ----- adogo?ö ‘ make it short ‘

anau + -ö ----- anau?ö ‘ make it long ‘

c. Suffix -ta

If the base form is adverb, the suffix –ta meanings to state the case as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. afuria + -ta ----- afuriata ‘ eventually ‘

alö + -ta ----- alöta ‘ limit / to reduce ‘

d. Suffix -i

If the base form is an adjective, the suffix –i has a meaning to cause something as mentioned the base form.

e.g. ta?unö + -i ----- ta?unöi ‘ causing dirty ‘

e. Suffix -sa

Suffix –sa has the meaning to state the case as mentioned in the base form.

e.g.	fabali	+ -sa	-----	fabalisa	‘ in the case of parting ‘
	fabalö	+ -sa	-----	fabalösa	‘ the case of
					compassionate ‘

In English

a. Suffix -ness

Suffix –ness has the meaning to make as mentioned in the base form.

e.g.	correct	+ -ness	-----	correctness
	rich	+ -ness	-----	richness

b. Suffix –ment

Suffix –ment has the meaning to make it to be

as mentioned the base form.

e.g.	employ	+ -ment	-----	employment
	agree	+ -ment	-----	agreement

c. Suffixes –ance and –ence

Suffixes –ance and –ence has the meaning to state the case as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. assist + -ance ----- assistance

prefer + -ence ----- preference

d. Suffix -ize

Suffix -ize has the meaning to cause something as mentioned in the base from.

e.g. sterill + -ize ----- sterillize

real + -ize ----- realize

e. Suffix -en

Suffix -en has the meaning to make as mentioned in the base form.

e.g. soft + -en ----- soften

weak + -en ----- weaken

In the above analysis, there are some suffixes which have no corresponding as for greater part suffixes in both languages have no same meaning by themselves. In this case the writer can say that suffixes in Bahasa Nias and in English from meaning point of view are partly correspondence.

English

- Suffix -able

- Suffix -ify

- Suffix -n

- Suffix -ion

- Suffix -age

- Suffix -al

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Suffix –cian | - Suffix –less |
| - Suffix –ful | - Suffix –ism |
| - Suffix –ship | - Suffix –y |
| - Suffix –ous | - Suffix –ance and –ence |
| - Suffix –ly | - Suffix –en |
| - Suffix –ment | - Suffix –ness |
| - Suffixes –er and –est | - Suffix –ee |
| - Suffixes –singular s | - Suffix –ic |
| - Suffixes –plural s | - Suffix –ish |
| - Suffixes –ing, –ed1, and –ed2 | - Suffix –ity |
| - Suffixes –ent and –ant | - Suffix –er |
| - Suffix –ize | |

The suffixes in both languages which do not change from form in point of view.

Nias Language

Suffix –a,	Suffix –ö,	Suffix –gö,	Suffix –fö,
Suffix –ni,	Suffix –si,	Suffix –si,	Suffix –ma,
Suffix –i,	Suffix –sö,	Suffix –ta,	Suffix –wa,
Suffix –tö,	Suffix –nia,	Suffix –la,	Suffix –sa.

English

Suffix –age,	Suffix –ly,	Suffix –ful,	Suffix –ize,
Suffix –less,	Suffix –ment,	Suffix –able,	Suffix –ship,

Suffix –n,	Suffix –al,	Suffix –ness,	Suffix –en,
Suffix –ity,	Suffix –y,	Suffix –cian,	Suffix –er and –est,
Suffix –ic,	Suffix –er,	Suffix –ify,	Suffix –ance and –
ence,			
Suffix –ant and –ent.			

The suffixes in both languages which in changed from form in point of view.

Nias Language

In Nias Language, the writer can not found the suffixes which is change the form if it attach to the base form.

In English

Suffixes –ed1 and –ed2

Suffixes plural s

Suffixes singular s

The suffixes which can be attached to functional cases can be summarized as follows :

- Verb

Nias Language

- Suffix –gö
- Suffix –fö
- Suffix –ma

English

- Suffix –able
- Suffix –age
- Suffix –ment

- Suffix –i
- Suffix –sö
- Suffix –ta
- Suffix –wa
- Suffix –tö
- Suffix –sa
- Suffix –a
- Suffix –ant and -ent
- Suffix –ing, -ed1, and –ed2
- Suffix –ance and –ence
- Suffix –ion
- Suffix –ee

- Noun

Nias Language

English

- Suffix –fö
- Suffix –ni
- Suffix –i
- Suffix –sö
- Suffix –able
- Suffix –n
- Suffix –ly
- Suffix –ful

English

Suffix –less,	Suffix –ship,	Suffix –y,	Suffix –cian,
Suffix –ify,	Suffix –ize,	Suffix –al,	Suffix plural –s,
Suffix –ous,	Suffix –ic,	Suffix –en.	

Adverb :

Nias Language

English

Suffix –ta

Suffix –ly

Suffix –la

Suffix –si

Suffix –sa

Suffix –a

Suffix –ni

Suffix –nia

Adjective :

Nias Language

English

Suffix –ö

Suffix –ness

Suffix –en

Suffix –ify

Suffix –ly

Suffix –er and –est

The suffixes in Nias Language and English which change the class of word are as follows :

a. The suffixes which form nouns

Nias Language

English

Suffix –a

Suffix –age

Suffix –sa

Suffix –ness

Suffix –la

Suffix –ment

Suffix –wa

Suffix –ant and –ent

Suffix –ta

Suffix –ity

Suffix –sö

Suffix –al

Suffix –ma

Suffix –ion

Suffix –ence and –ance

Suffix –ee

b. The suffixes which form verbs

Nias Language

English

Suffix –i

Suffix –en

Suffix –si

Suffix –ify

Suffix –ö

Suffix –ize

c. The suffixes which form adverbs

Nias Language

English

Suffix –tö

Suffix –ly

Suffix –sö

d. The suffixes which form adjectives

Nias Language

English

Suffix –fö

Suffix –able

Suffix –ly

Suffix –ful

Suffix –less

Suffix –y

Suffix –al

Suffix –ic

Suffix –ish

Suffix –ous

Suffix –en

Beside the suffixes above, there are some suffixes which have no corresponding function as above other functions are :

- a. Suffix which form a comparative degree of adjective.

Nias Language

English

-

Suffix –er

- b. Suffix which form superlative degree of adjective.

Nias Language

English

-

Suffix –est

- c. Suffix which form a transitive verb.

Nias Language

English

Suffix -ni

-

- d. Suffix which has a function is the marker of the present verb which stands together with the third singular pronoun.

Nias Language

English

-

Suffix –singular s

e. Suffixes which has the function to form plural noun.

Nias Language

English

-

Suffix –plural s

f. Suffixes which has the function to form part of the base form but do not change the sentence the suffix is attached to.

Nias Language

English

-

Suffix –ing, ed1, and ed2

The suffixes in Nias Language and English which correspond from the meaning point of view.

Nias Language

English

Suffix –ni

Suffix –en

Suffix –sa

Suffix –ness

Suffix –ö

Suffix –ment

Suffix –ta

Suffix –ize

Suffix –i

Except the suffixes listed, the other suffixes in Nias Language and English are non-correspondence.

d. Meaning:

Suffix –er has the meaning to express the actor to do as mentioned in the ase form.

e.g. to import + -er ----- importer

 to sell + -er ----- seller

 to come + -er ----- comer

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

5 . 1 Conslusions

After analysing the Nias Language and English suffixes in this research, the writer of this research tries to draw the conclusions.

Nias language is one of the regional language in Indonesia which may be considered as some what vocalic. The vocalic regional languages in rarely found in Indonesia.

The suffixes which are analized in Nias language and English are :

Nias Language

- suffix –ö
- suffix –gö
- suffix –fö
- suffix –ni
- suffix –si
- suffix –ma
- suffix –i
- suffix –sö
- suffix –ta
- suffix –wa
- suffix –tö

- suffix –nia
- suffix –la
- suffix –sa
- suffix –a

English

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Suffix –able | - Suffix –ify |
| - Suffix –n | - Suffix –ion |
| - Suffix –age | - Suffix –al |
| - Suffix –cian | - Suffix –less |
| - Suffix –ful | - Suffix –ism |
| - Suffix –ship | - Suffix –y |
| - Suffix –ous | - Suffix –ance and –ence |
| - Suffix –ly | - Suffix –en |
| - Suffix –ment | - Suffix –ness |
| - Suffixes –er and –est | - Suffix –ee |
| - Suffixes –singular s | - Suffix –ic |
| - Suffixes –plural s | - Suffix –ish |
| - Suffixes –ing, –ed1, and –ed2 | - Suffix –ity |
| - Suffixes –ent and –ant | - Suffix –er |
| - Suffix –ize | |

The suffixes in both languages which do not change from form in point of view.

Nias Language

Suffix –a,	Suffix –ö,	Suffix –gö,	Suffix –fö,
Suffix –ni,	Suffix –si,	Suffix –si,	Suffix –ma,
Suffix –i,	Suffix –sö,	Suffix –ta,	Suffix –wa,
Suffix –tö,	Suffix –nia,	Suffix –la,	Suffix –sa.

English

Suffix –age,	Suffix –ly,	Suffix –ful,	Suffix –ize,
Suffix –less,	Suffix –ment,	Suffix –able,	Suffix –ship,
Suffix –n,	Suffix –al,	Suffix –ness,	Suffix –en,
Suffix –ity,	Suffix –y,	Suffix –cian,	Suffix –er and –est,
Suffix –ic,	Suffix –er,	Suffix –ify,	Suffix –ance and – ence,
Suffix –ant and –ent.			

The suffixes in both languages which in changed from form in point of view.

Nias Language

In Nias Language, the writer can not found the suffixes which is change the form if it attach to the base form.

In English

Suffixes –ed1 and –ed2

Suffixes plural s

Suffixes singular s

The suffixes which can be attached to functional cases can be summarized as follows :

- Verb

Nias Language

English

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| - Suffix –gö | - Suffix –able |
| - Suffix –fö | - Suffix –age |
| - Suffix –ma | - Suffix –ment |
| - Suffix –i | - Suffix –ant and -ent |
| - Suffix –sö | - Suffix –ing, -ed1, and –ed2 |
| - Suffix –ta | - Suffix –ance and –ence |
| - Suffix –wa | - Suffix –ion |
| - Suffix –tö | - Suffix –ee |
| - Suffix –sa | |
| - Suffix –a | |

- Noun

Nias Language

English

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| - Suffix –fö | - Suffix –able |
| - Suffix –ni | - Suffix –n |
| - Suffix –i | - Suffix –ly |
| - Suffix –sö | - Suffix –ful |

English

Suffix –less,	Suffix –ship,	Suffix –y,	Suffix –cian,
Suffix –ify,	Suffix –ize,	Suffix –al,	Suffix plural –s,
Suffix –ous,	Suffix –ic,	Suffix –en.	

Adverb :

<u>Nias Language</u>	<u>English</u>
Suffix –ta	Suffix –ly
Suffix –la	
Suffix –si	
Suffix –sa	
Suffix –a	
Suffix –ni	
Suffix –nia	

Adjective :

<u>Nias Language</u>	<u>English</u>
Suffix –ö	Suffix –ness
	Suffix –en
	Suffix –ify
	Suffix –ly
	Suffix –er and –est

The suffixes in Nias Language and English which change the class of word are as follows :

e. The suffixes which form nouns

<u>Nias Language</u>	<u>English</u>
Suffix –a	Suffix –age
Suffix –sa	Suffix –ness
Suffix –la	Suffix –ment
Suffix –wa	Suffix –ant and –ent
Suffix –ta	Suffix –ity
Suffix –sö	Suffix –al
Suffix –ma	Suffix –ion
	Suffix –ence and –ance
	Suffix –ee

f. The suffixes which form verbs

<u>Nias Language</u>	<u>English</u>
Suffix –i	Suffix –en
Suffix –si	Suffix –ify
Suffix –ö	Suffix –ize

g. The suffixes which form adverbs

<u>Nias Language</u>	<u>English</u>
Suffix –tö	Suffix –ly
Suffix –sö	

h. The suffixes which form adjectives

Nias Language

Suffix –fö

English

Suffix –able

Suffix –ly

Suffix –ful

Suffix –less

Suffix –y

Suffix –al

Suffix –ic

Suffix –ish

Suffix –ous

Suffix –en

Beside the suffixes above, there are some suffixes which have no coresponding function as above other functions are :

g. Suffix which form a comparative degree of adjective.

Nias Language

-

English

Suffix –er

h. Suffix which form superlative degree of adjective.

Nias Language

-

English

Suffix –est

- i. Suffix which form a transitive verb.

Nias Language

English

Suffix -ni

-

- j. Suffix which has a function is the marked of the present verb which stands together with the third singular pronoun.

Nias Language

English

-

Suffix –singular s

- k. Suffixes which has the function to form plural noun.

Nias Language

English

-

Suffix –plural s

- l. Suffixes which has the function to form part of the base form but do not change the sentence the suffix is attached to.

Nias Language

English

-

Suffix –ing, ed1, and ed2

The suffixes in Nias Language and English which correspond from the meaning point of view.

Nias Language

English

Suffix –ni

Suffix –en

Suffix –sa

Suffix –ness

Suffix –ö

Suffix –ment

Suffix –ta

Suffix –ize

Suffix –i

Except the suffixes listed, the other suffixes in Nias language and English are non-correspondence.

5.2 Suggestion

Nias language is one of the regional languages and also one of the languages which is somewhat vocalic and that it is rarely found in Indonesia.

On these occasion, the writer realizes that this research is still far from being perfect, so all constructing criticisms to the completeness and accuracy of this research are very welcomed. Hopefully, this research will give any valuable contribution for a basic theory and knowledge to the students who wish to do research in bahasa Nias.

PUBLICATIONS CONSSULTED

- Bloomfield, L. 1933. Languange. New York : Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Badudu, J.S. 1982. Pelik - Pelik Bahasa Indonesia. Bandung: Pustaka Prima
- B. Ama Wohada, M 1982. Kamus Bahasa Nias, Seri B. Medan: Usaha Pagi Jaya
- Echols, M.J, and Shadily Hasan. Kamus Inggris Indonesia, Jakarta: P.T. Gramedia.
- Gleason, H.A. 1970. An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics. London: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc.
- Hockett, Ch. F. 1968. A Course in Modern Linguistics. New York : The Macmillan Company.
- Hornby, A.S. 1972. The advanced learner's Dictionary of Current English. London: Oxford University Press.
- Keraf, Drs. Gorys. 1975. Tata Bahasa Indonesia. Ende Flores: Nusa Indah.
- M. Ramlan, Prof, Drs. 2005. Morfologi, Suatu Tinjauan Descriptif. Cetakan Ke 5, Yogyakarta: Penerbit CV. "Karyono".
- Nida, Eugene. A. 1965. Morphology, The Descriptive analysis of Word. (Ninth Printing). Michingan: The University of Michingan Press.
- Parera, J.D. 1982. Pengantar Linguistik Umum, Bidang Morfologi . Seri B. Ende Flores: Nusa Indah.
- Parera, J.D. 1990. Morfologi Cetakan Kedua, Penerbit PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Samsuri, Prof. Dr. 1980. Analisis Bahasa. Cetaka Kedua, Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga.
- Verhaar, J.W.M. 1977. Pengantar Linguistik. Jilid Pertama. Jakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.